MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

23 AUGUST 1982

Lebanon

PLO Evacuation -- The second contingent of PLO fighters to leave Beirut sailed for Tunisia late on 22 August after Israel delayed their departure because the Palestinians had brought jeeps aboard the ship, Jerusalem television reported. The 970 fighters were eventually allowed to leave after the United States guaranteed to unload the jeeps in Naples and to prevent the PLO from loading vehicles on evacuation ships in the future. Asserting that the dispute arose after U.S. envoy Philip Habib had authorized the fighters to take 22 jeeps aboard ship without consulting Israel, the television said the new agreement was reached between Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin and the U.S. ambassador to Israel to avoid discrediting Habib. The Israelis were concerned that the Palestinians had also violated the evacuation agreement by attempting to disguise a number of women and children as combatants and by loading RPG launchers and explosives aboard, the television noted. The holdup of the ship may serve as a sign that Israel will not agree to any further violations of the evacuation agreement, Jerusalem radio said, and the IDF will henceforth ensure that both the spirit and letter of the agreement are implemented.

The rest of the withdrawal program -- which continues on 23 August with the departure of some 1,000 Palestinian fighters for the PDRY -- will not be affected by the problems of 22 August, Beirut radio reported citing "informed sources." Earlier reports by the radio said the first stage of the evacuation on 21 August was meticulously implemented, with 397 PLO fighters departing Beirut port for Jordan and Iraq via Cyprus. Although the radio said Lebanese security personnel checked the identification papers of the departing fighters, Israel subsequently protested to U.S. envoy Habib that the Lebanese had made no attempt to verify the identities of those leaving, according to Jerusalem radio. After Israel had also told Habib that it would stop the evacuation unless a newly captured Israeli citizen was returned immediately, the PLO released the Israeli, who had accidentally driven into west Beirut, according to Jerusalem radio reports.

King Husayn of Jordan received the incoming Palestine Liberation Army fighters on their arrival at a Jordanian airbase on 22 August, Amman radio noted. The head of the group of Palestinians arriving in Iraq expressed the hope that his Arab Liberation Front fighters would help the Iraqis fight Iran, according to INA.

Commenting on the evacuation, Israeli Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon said in an IDF radio interview that the PLO has lost its "kingdom of terrorism" and has been decisively defeated.

Israel on Peace, Cease-Fire, Syrians -- After all the "terrorists" have left Lebanon, the Israeli Government will review all aspects of Operation Peace for Galilee and will initiate action for the establishment of a comprehensive peace in the Middle East in accordance with the Camp David agreement, according to a Jerusalem radio report and a related statement by the Cabinet secretary broadcast by the radio. Israel will not negotiate on any proposal that deviates from the Camp David accords, the Cabinet secretary added. He also noted that Israel regards recent cease-fire violations as serious and insists that they cease immediately. A senior Israeli official cited by the radio said that if Israelis are killed, Israel will have to take action. An earlier radio report said Israel had transmitted another warning to Syria not to violate the cease-fire in the eastern sector. Israeli political sources cited by Jerusalem television subsequently disclosed that if the Syrians do not escalate the conflict in Lebanon, the second stage of negotiations -- for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon -- will begin in the middle of September. Tacit agreement has been reached that the Syrians evacuating Beirut for Al-Biqa' will subsequently leave for Damascus, the television added.

Military Situation -- The "terrorists" continued to violate the cease-fire in eastern Lebanon during the weekend, injuring an IDF soldier but losing three dead themselves,

according to announcements by the IDF spokesman reported by IDF radio. Five Israeli soldiers were injured in an ambush near Tyre, the radio also reported. The Israelis and Syrians continued to reinforce their positions in the Al-Biqa' and cut off access to the valley through the Dahr al-Baydar pass, Voice of Lebanon radio said.

Future of PLO -- The PLO will work on all levels, "particularly the political level," until the world at large recognizes it, PLO Political Department Chief Faruq Qaddumi said at a 22 August Larnaca Airport press conference reported by Monte Carlo radio. Speaking after meeting with the first batch of PLO fighters to leave Beirut, Qaddumi said the PLO will never resort to terrorism but will pursue the battle against the Israeli invaders in Lebanon. The PLO will continue to struggle until the Palestinian people's rights are regained and an independent Palestinian state is established, he added.

Both Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf and Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine Secretary General Nayif Hawatimah affirmed that the PLO's future command headquarters will be in Damascus, according to reports by the Radio. On the other hand, a Tunisian magazine cited by Tunis radio said PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and over 100 Fatah leaders will reside in Tunisia. Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali said Tunisia will be a political center for the PLO but will not be a base for military actions, according to KUNA. Meanwhile, in the wake of a PLO delegation's visit to Khartoum, Sudan increased to 1,000 the number of PLO fighters it is willing to receive, SUNA reported.

Presidential Election -- The Chamber of Deputies meeting on 23 August at the Military Academy elected Lebanese Front Military Commander Bashir Al-Jumayyil as president, Beirut radio reported. Earlier, the Voice of Lebanon radio accused the Syrians of using "tactics of pressure and intimidation" to influence the outcome of the election, citing as examples the attempt on the life of Al-Biqa' region Deputy Hasan ar-Rifa'i and threats by gunmen against the relatives of deputies in northern Lebanon. However, noting that Ar-Rifa'i was hospitalized in Damascus and visited by Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Damascus radio said the deputy was the target of an assassination attempt by Phalangists because of his opposition to the election of Al-Jummayil as president. Meanwhile, the Syrian paper ATH-THAWRAH stated that the new Lebanese president must develop and nurture Lebanon's relations with the Arab countries in general and Syria in particular, Damascus radio reported. The president must fight the Israeli invaders, not legitimize the Israeli occupation of Lebanon, ATH-THAWRAH added.

Christian former President Sulayman Franjiyah appealed to deputies to boycott the vote on 23 August while Sunni and Shi'ite leaders called for postponement of the election to allow time for a Muslim-Christian agreement to be reached, according to Beirut radio reports. The chairman of Lebanon's leftist National Movement, Walid Junblatt, likewise said that since the Muslim majority abides by the formula that the president is a Maronite Christian, the Muslims should in exchange be able to reject a candidate they dislike. Speaking in a LE MONDE interview, Junblatt reaffirmed his opposition to Bashir al-Jumayyil's candidacy and warned that Phalangist attempts to impose control of the Lebanese mountains could lead to a religious war between the Maronites and his own Druze community.

Welcoming the PLO evacuation of Beirut and reiterating his demand for the departure of all armed foreigners from Lebanon, Bashir al-Jumayyil said in remarks broadcast by the Voice of Lebanon that in the future only the Lebanese Army, the security forces or groups controlled by the state should bear arms. Meanwhile, "Free Lebanon" Commander Maj Sa'd Haddad expressed strong support for Al-Jumayyil's candidacy in broadcasts over Voice of Hope radio.

Commenting on the election, Riyadh radio said the new president should stand for all the Lebanese. Any candidate involved in the civil war will not meet this condition and will not be able to ensure Lebanese unity, the radio contended.

Arab Criticism of U.S. -- President Ronald Reagan could have stopped the fighting in Lebanon earlier but for internal pressure from U.S. officials desirous of testing U.S. weapons against Soviet arms, according to an AL-AHRAM commentary reported by MENA. Meanwhile, the clandestine Voice of Palestine radio denounced U.S. assertions that the United States had no advance knowledge of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon as "obvious lies," adding that if the United States wishes to absolve its "guilt," it should stop aiding and defending Israel.

Libya on PLO Evacuation -- In a statement issued by the Libyan People's Foreign Liaison Bureau, carried by Voice of the Arab Homeland radio, Arab states which worked for the evacuation "plot" and agreed to receive Palestinians were condemned as "traitors" to the Palestinian struggle and the Arab cause. The statement asserted that states other than Lebanon, Syria and Jordan which receive Palestinians are committing "high treason," and that the Saudis head this Arab "reactionary plot."

Libya

Niamey Conference -- The Libyan delegation "brusquely" left Niger only hours before the scheduled opening of the 13th Islamic foreign ministers conference protesting the bad treatment it received on arrival, AFP reported. Earlier, Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland radio complained that the thorough search of the delegates carried out by Niger authorities was a violation of international agreements.

Al-Qadhdhafi Message on Iraqi-Egyptian Ties -- Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad received a letter from Libyan leader Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi addressed to leaders of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front on the "open alliance" between Iraq and Egypt. The letter, carried by Damascus television, declared that the Iraqi connection with Egypt is "treason" and a violation of the Baghdad summit resolutions blacklisting Egypt. Al-Qadhdhafi called for the exposure of this alliance, condemning Iraqi policy.

Iran-Iraq War

An Iranian Armed Forces communique carried by Tehran radio claimed that fighting on the western fronts resulted in 50 Iraqis killed, while battles continued in the southern sector and across the Shatt al-'Arab. According to an Iraqi military communique carried by INA, eight Iranians died in the northern battle sector. INA reported that the "second stage" of warnings to Iran about Khark Island oil installations consists of the threat to completely destroy Khark port if the Iranians continue to shell Iraqi nonmilitary targets. The report added that official photographs showed smoke over the island as a result of earlier Iraqi air attacks.

Iran

Khomeyni, Council of Guardians on Islamic Law -- Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni told judges in a 22 August speech at the Jamaran Mosque, carried by Tehran radio, that all laws passed in the time of the shah which are contrary to Islamic law must be discarded and replaced by Islamic laws. Earlier, the Council of Guardians rejected certain sections of the retribution bill proposed by the Majlis as contradictory and inconsistent with religious law and the Constitution, the radio noted.

Qotbzadeh Trial -- According to an IRNA report on the final session of the trial of former Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh, the presiding judge announced that the trial is based only on Qotbzadeh's own statements. Qotbzadeh admitted in the proceedings that he had collaborated with some military personnel and said he felt "ashamed" that he had opted for staging a coup. He confessed to giving a "vague plan" to the coup plotters for destroying Ayatollah Khomeyni's residence and then sent envoys to Ayatollah Kazem Shari'at-madari to get his support for the plan.

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DOHA ON NONALIGNED SUMMIT, PLO EVACUATION

GF201550 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 19 Aug 82 p 3

[Report on interview with Foreign Affairs Minister Shamsul Doha by AL-QABAS correspondent 'Amid ash-Shanti in Kuwait -- date not given]

[Excerpts] The Bangladesh foreign affairs minister said the site of the nonaligned summit conference has not been determined yet and that his country still insists on holding the summit and the foreign ministers meeting in Baghdad because this decision was adopted collectively by the nonaligned leaders. He said the foreign ministers will decide the summit location and that it is more likely to be held in Baghdad because current contacts indicate that most of the countries want to hold it there.

He called on Iran to enter negotiations with Iraq and said that it has to attend the nonaligned meeting in Baghdad to maintain its responsibilities in this regard.

The minister said Bangladesh will continue its contacts with Iraq and Iran in order to bring about direct negotiations. He said: The possibilities of a military solution no longer exist. The solution now is a diplomatic one. Direct political pressure should be brought to bear to start negotiations to resolve this crisis which constitutes the biggest problem facing the Arab League, the Islamic countries and the nonaligned summit.

He also added that if no agreement is reached, then the Arab League's role will be over and the Islamic and nonaligned countries will have failed as well. From this basis we have to work quickly, he said, adding that this is what we agreed upon during our meetings with his highness the amir and with Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad in order to preserve the organizations without which we will have no voice in world affairs.

The minister called on all Arab, Islamic and nonaligned countries to exercise political pressure in order to solve the Iraq-Iran problem. He said: We want to help all Arabs because if they agree, then everyone will agree to solve this problem.

Shamsul Doha stressed that the foreign ministers of the Islamic countries will try to bring the Iranian and Iraqi foreign ministers together in Niger and then leave for Baghdad and Tehran with them as a step toward solving this problem. He said: The majority of Islamic countries have agreed with this suggestion and we hope it will be successful.

The minister stressed that unity is needed now more than ever and that the problems of the Iraq-Iran war and the Palestinian issue are regarded as national and domestic problems for Bangladesh as well and that they are not foreign problems. He added: We believe that on this basis the problem should be solved.

The Bangladesh foreign affairs minister stressed that his country is completely ready to host the Palestinians and that his people will welcome them as heroes. He said: We suggested sending volunteers from our country, but the circumstances surrounding us did not permit us to do so. He went on to say: I am not sure if Israel will permit the fighters to leave.

He stressed that his country's relations with Kuwait are more than fraternal and that is why Kuwait was chosen as the first country he has visited since his appointment as foreign affairs minister.

IMASHEV ON GANDHI'S FORTHCOMING USSR VISIT

BK220736 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Text] Soviet Vice President Imashev says Mrs Gandhi's forthcoming visit to Moscow will further consolidate Indo-Soviet relations. He told newsmen in Hyderabad that the Soviet Union appreciates India's contribution to world peace and in relieving global tension.

In a message to the Soviet president and the prime minister, thanking them for the Independence Day greetings, President Zail Singh said Indo-Soviet relations will not only serve the interest of the two people, but also the cause for international peace.

YUGOSLAVIA'S VLAJKOVIC, DELEGATION ARRIVE 20 AUG

BK200913 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Radovan Vlajkovic, member of the Presidential Council of Yugoslavia, arrived in New Delhi today on a 2-day visit. He is accompanied by a high-level official delegation. They were received at the airport by senior officials of the External Affairs Ministry.

Speaking to newsmen, Vlajkovic said he would discuss with Indian leaders the situation in Asia and in particular the Nonaligned Movement. Asked whether Yugoslavia will favor the second nonaligned summit to be held in India, he said his country will go by the consensus of the members of the movement. If the consensus is for India, Yugoslavia will be greatly pleased.

Talks With Gandhi

BK201405 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1330 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Radovan Vlajkovic, member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, who arrived in New Delhi today, had a meeting with Prime Minister Gandhi. The two leaders generally reviewed bilateral relations and matters relating to the nonaligned summit.

The prime minister told the visiting dignitary that India always has the friendliest relations with Yugoslavia and has a special regard for Marshal Tito. Mrs Gandhi said India wants to increase cooperation with Yugoslavia in all spheres.

Vlajkovic said his country feels the responsibility to ensure that friendship established between Marshal Tito and Jawaharlal Nehru should be continued as it is in the interest of both the countries.

Minister for External Affairs Narasimha Rao hosted a lunch in his honor. They exchanged views on matters of mutual interest.

GANDHI LEAVES FOR MAURITIUS, MOZAMBIQUE

BK230447 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] The prime minister left New Delhi this morning on a 5-day visit to Mauritius and Mozambique. Mrs Gandhi was seen off at the airport among others by her Cabinet colleagues, party leaders and workers and the three service chiefs. The prime minister is accompanied by Foreign Secretary Rasgotra and a team of high officials.

Mrs. Gandhi has a busy schedule in both the countries. She will arrive in Port Louis, capital of Mauritius, in the afternoon. She is scheduled to address a public meeting at (? Champs de Mars), the first ever by an Indian dignitary in Mauritius. Governor General Sir Sayendranath Burrenchobay will host a dinner in her honor in the evening. The prime minister will address the legislative assembly of Mauritius tomorrow. Later, she will have talks with Prime Minister Aneerood Jugnauth. The Mauritius prime minister will host a lunch in honor of Mrs Gandhi. She will be given a reception at Mahatma Gandhi Institute in the evening. The prime minister will address the Indian community on Wednesday morning. She will also address a press conference before emplaning for Maputo, the capital of Mozambique.

All India Radio special correspondent R.N. Chaturvedi says the prime minister's visit to Mauritius is to reciprocate the desire of the new government to further strengthen friendly ties between the two countries. Mrs Gandhi will be the first leader outside the immediate neighborhood of Mauritius to visit that country since the new government was installed there in June this year. It has been pointed out in New Delhi that India deeply appreciates the Mauritius Government's progressive policies and principles of racial harmony and its reaffirmation to adhere to the principles of nonalignment.

On her way back home, Mrs Gandhi will stop over for an hour at Seychelles. The prime minister will return to New Delhi on Saturday morning.

LIFE RETURNING TO NORMAL IN BOMBAY AREA

Curfew Lifted

BK200800 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Curfew is being lifted in central Bombay areas. Home Secretary of Mahrashtra Dwaraka Nath Kapoor told the Radio Bombay correspondent this morning that this is consequent upon city life returning to normalcy. He added that no untoward incident has been reported in Bombay city or in any part of Maharashtra since 1038 last night.

Bombay police commissioner J.F. (Robairo) said that as a preventive measure police bandobast [control] and patrolling of affected areas is continuing. Surbuban trains, public transport service, taxis and private cars are moving freely. Citizens of Bombay got this morning regular quota of milk and the morning newspaper.

Examination of Demands

BK201607 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Life in Bombay is now back to normal. No untoward incident was reported today from any part of the city or from other parts of Maharashtr. Maharashtra Minister of State for Home Dr Shrikant Jichhkar told newsmen that over 96 percent of Bombay city police constables reported for duty today. He said the attendance was more than the daily average.

He disclosed that 79 police constables and about 120 other persons have so far been arrested. Over 440 persons have been taken into preventive custody.

A meeting of the leaders of political parties and prominent citizens in Bombay today condemned the violence in the city during the last 2 days. The looting and violence was mostly indulged in by the antisocial elements.

Chief Minister Bhosale declared that a committee under a special inspector general of police has been set up to examine the genuine demands and needs of the police in state. The committee will submit its recommendations within 3 months.

Home Minister Venkataraman has said that the people responsible for the textile mills strike in Bombay created police indiscipline there. Talking to newsmen in Pondicherry today, he said the police force indulged in only little indiscipline but other elements misused it.

Paramilitary Still Patrolling

BK210853 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] The situation in Bombay is now absolutely normal. Rail and road transport services are plying according to schedule. Several cinema houses are reported full attendance.

Our correspondent M.N. Parte reports that the city's streets and bazaars are full of activity as the Ganesh [Hindu god] festival begins tomorrow.

State Home Secretary Dwarka Nath Kapoor told our correspondent this morning that patrolling by paramilitary forces is continuing as a precautionary measure.

The police commissioner of Bombay has appealed to the people not to pay any heed to rumors.

Press Comment

BK201411 Hong Kong AFP in English 1306 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] New Delhi, Aug. 20 (AFP) -- The Indian press today severely criticized the Maharastra State Government, ruled by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Congress Party, for the Bombay police revolt that left five people dead and 100 more wounded.

Newspapers across the political spectrum blasted the ineptitude of the Maharastra administration lead by Chief Minister Babasaheb Bhosale.

While condemning the violence wrought by the rioters, they also criticized Mrs. Gandhi's federal government for ignoring a report prepared for the previous Janata government on police work and employment conditions.

"Considered from an angle the Maharastra Government's handling of the situation has been inept and incompetent," the ECONOMIC TIMES editorialized.

It added the warning: "What happened in Bombay should be an eyeopener to the powers that be" who will have to face electors in two years.

The conservative STATESMAN accused the Maharastra administration of "criminal neglect," the conservative INDIAN EXPRESS spoke of "failure" and the pro-communist PATRIOT criticized "the inept state government."

Only the HERALD, a supporter of Mrs Gandhi, refrained from editorializing on the Bombay situation.

BRIEFS

CRUDE PRODUCTION ESTIMATE -- The annual production of indigenous crude is expected to touch 25 million tons by 1984-85. Petroleum Minister Shiv Shankar said in the Rajya Sabha on 2 August that the oil and natural gas commission has prepared a detailed plan to accelerate the oil exploration and exploitation during the current decade. In this work, assistance is some special areas is being obtained from various organizations abroad. [Text] [Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 2 Aug 82 BK]

DELHI: ZIA SAYS TIME NOT RIGHT FOR ELECTIONS

BK211638 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] President Ziaul Haq of Pakistan says he has no plans to relinquish power to the civilians. In an interview to a Bengali daily published in Dacca, General Zia is reported to have said that he will give up the power whenever the time will be congenial for doing so. He is of the opinion that the present situation in Pakistan is not conducive to holding a general election. President Zia defended the interning of political leaders in Pakistan and described it as a step toward correcting the politicians.

FOREIGN MINISTER DEPARTS FOR NIAMEY CONFERENCE

GF211112 Karachi DAWN in English 20 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] Islamabad, Aug 19 -- Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan left here today to lead a 10-member Pakistan delegation to the 13th regular session of the Islamic foreign ministers' conference being held at Niamey, in the Republic of Niger, from Aug 22 to 27.

The Pakistan delegation comprises senior officals of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The foreign minister will return here on Aug 29 -- APP.

PRC DELEGATION CONTINUES OFFICIAL TALKS

Trade Expected to Increase

BK201111 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] The volume of border trade between Pakistan and China is expected to increase further with the opening of the Khunjerab Pass on the Karakoram highway. This was stated by leader of the Chinese delegation Ismail Amat on his arrival in Lahore from Karachi today. In an airport interview, he said under the recent border trade protocol signed between Pakistan and China, each country would exchange goods worth 4.1 million rupees. He said the Chinese delegation has come to take part in the opening ceremony of the Khunjerab Pass.

Later, the delegation called on Punjab Governor Lt Gen Ghulam Jilani Khan and discussed with him matters of mutual interest.

Delegation Head on Cooperation

BK211138 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] China and Pakistan can benefit from each other's experience in all fields, particularly in the agricultural and industrial sector. This was stated by the leader of the nine-member Chinese delegation, Ismail Amat, in an interview with Radio Pakistan's representative in Faisalabad today. He said they would take back friendly sentiments of the people of Pakistan for the Chinese people. Later, the delegation visited the University of Agriculture where it was taken round various research fields.

Protocol Signed

BK230213 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Text] A protocol on the opening to traffic of the Khunjerab Pass between Pakistan and China was signed in Islamabad today. Federal Minister for Kashmir Affairs and Northern Areas Maj Gen. Retired Jamaldar and visiting Governor of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region Ismail Amat signed the protocol.

The new protocol will enable the movement of persons and goods across the Khunjerab Pass, thus further promoting the contacts and mutually beneficial cooperation between the two countries. The pass will be open to the citizens of both Pakistan and China.

The leaders of the two sides characterized the signing of the protocol as an historic event which would bring the peoples of the two countries nearer to each other.

Formal opening of the pass will take place at a ceremony to be held on Friday next. A high-powered Pakistani delegation led by Pakistan minister for Kashmir affairs and northern areas will then travel by road accompanied by the members of visiting Chinese delegation to Kashgar in the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region.

Earlier, during the delegation's visit to the University of Agriculture in Faisalabad, the leader of the delegation said mutual cooperation between Pakistan and China in the fields of science and agriculture would develop in the years ahead.

Report on Banquet Speeches

BK230355 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] The leader of the Chinese delegation, Ismail Amat, governor of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, has expressed the hope that the opening of Khunjerab Pass will help in further promoting trade and friendly relations between China and Pakistan. He was speaking at a dinner hosted by Federal Minister for Kashmir Affairs and Northern Areas Maj Gen Retired Jamaldar in honor of the delegation last night.

Earlier, the federal minister for Kashmir affairs and norhtern areas said in his speech that relations between Pakistan and China are not only friendly, but they constitute a good example of mutual benefits, good neighhborliness and cooperation. He said the Karakoram highway, constructed jointly by Pakistan and China, will help promote the movement of people of one country to another and in promoting friendly bilateral relations.

DELHI: POLITICIAN EXPELLED FROM WEST PUNJAB

BK201039 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] In Pakistan, a leading opposition politician, Khwaja Khairuddin has been expelled from Punjab Province [in Pakistan] for 3 months. Khairuddin is the president of the banned Pakistan Muslim League Party, Khairuddin group.

According to Pakistan Press International news agency, Khairuddin was arrested on Tuesday last and was taken to Lahore where he was given the expulsion order. No official explanation for the arrest was available.

MUSAVI ADDRESSES NATION ON WAR, ECONOMY

LD221156 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Address to the nation by Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi carried by radio and television, date and place not specified -- recorded]

[Excerpts] This is the second time that I am talking to you directly. It would be more desirable if I could speak to you more often, thus enabling you, my brothers and sisters, to learn of the current issues, problems and the progress the government and the nation are making. However, I am certain the nation is well aware of what is happening in the country but, God willing, we will try to report to you more often in the future.

The topics I will be discussing on this occasion are issues of which you are fully aware. In fact, it is precisely the extent of the nation's awareness that secures continuation of the revolution and its promotion, an awareness that also counters these complicated conspiracies by the United States and its agents against our nation and the revolution, both inside the country and on the international level. If there had not been such an awareness, the conspiracies hatched against us would have destroyed our revolution. Yet the nation's awareness together with such elements as faith and dedication to Islam have transformed our society into a united phenomenon, able to withstand all kinds of problems and to overcome them all.

The war, of course, is the first topic I will discuss with you, a topic which our great nation has always regarded as a priority with the slogan of "war, war until final victory." Your servant government's policy of also regarding the war as a priority in fact is a reflection of your desire, your move and action. You are aware of the victories achieved on the battlefronts. They have all been great and have had a significant impact on the international level and at home. They have created major changes in the region, upset many calculations and have forced the superpowers, specially the United States, to try to stop their advance. Of course we expect these victories to produce wide-ranging changes inside Iraq, too, changes which undoubtedly will seriously threaten the U.S. protectorate regime of Saddam. That regime is currently experiencing its worst period and is in a very bad shape; the word moribund is most appropriate for describing its condition.

In order to give you a better picture of the effect of our victories inside Iraq I must say, first of all, that at the time when Saddam's regime launched the war against us, on the one hand, it intended to establish its hegemony over the Persian Gulf while also annexing parts of our territory on the pretext of racial feelings. It was also pursuing the goal of destroying our Islamic revolution. The Iraqi regime believed it had the best opportunity to destroy our revolution especially during the initial period when the liberals and the superpowers' agents inside the country were engaged in a series of serious plots and when it looked as if the Islamic Republic, as far as internal tensions were concerned, was in real trouble and the situation was ripe for foreign intervention. On the other hand, the Iraqi regime apart from its desire for local triumphs was also seeking international prestige. The Iraqis believed this could be achieved both by victories in war and by diplomatic activities of the Saddam regime. I will mention here that their own false assessment was itself the major cause.

For the same reason for many years Saddam had planned to convene the nonaligned summit meeting in Baghdad, thus becoming the head of the movement [words indistinct]. Of course, Saddam embarked upon extensive publicity over the issue, trying to convince the Iraqi people, just as he tried to publicize his victories in war. He spent great sums on constructing a huge venue for the summit. It has been said that millions of dollars were spent. Many so-called glorious hotels were constructed, each fully equipped. I mention these aspects in detail merely to remind you of the effect it could have had, if the summit had been convened in Baghdad. Imagine Saddam's position in view of his nation's public opinion. Well, despite all the publicity of Saddam's propaganda machinery over the issue, the summit is not to be convened in Baghdad. This came about only as a result of our combatants' victories on the battlefronts and of our move and activities in international diplomacy.

Now we expect any kind of stupid reaction from Saddam's regime. The Iraqi regime's recent statements and communiques aimed at making the Persian Gulf insecure are the direct results of his defeat? Yet we understand that the satan and its creatures are always blind and fail to see realities. From the viewpoint of international law, such action is wrong, because apart from Iran, there are other states in the Persian Gulf with interests, and it is natural to oppose any move which may damage their security. This in itself will increase political pressure on the Iraqi regime although once again we should repeat that the future of the war will be determined by our combatants who are giving their lives and their blood for it. These efforts and holy war will continue until we achieve the conditions which we have set and which have been endorsed throughout the world as just. Our nation followed by its obedient government will not retreat one inch from this position.

At a time when we have set the victory in war as our most important goal, it is natural that all the government's program and resources are mobilized and directed toward achieving that victory.

We must always approach the war issues as well as our internal issues from both the political and economical viewpoints simultaneously.

The second topic which I would like to discuss in this direct address to you, my great brothers and sisters, concerns economic issues. I will try to be as brief as possible.

The reason you have not been informed of economic issues in the past was our particular situation resulting from the economic sanctions and the war. The reason we can now reveal them is the fact that we are now in a strong position. We have passed the danger point, crossed the red lines and can naturally refer to them with complete frankness and clearness. No doubt, such a revelation will help our great nation's realistically view the political-economic issues.

About a year ago, our humble government accepted responsibility for the undesirable state in which our economy found itself as a result of an imbalance between foreign exchange earnings and expenditures. All of us knew that our foreign exchange reserves were not unlimited; they were low. When the war started Iraq had $36 billion in reserves. We were committed to a policy of neither West nor East and were thus not able to reach out for help. Our nation is aware of these facts. At the same time, the economic sanctions -- sanctions imposed on us by the big powers -- together with not being able to sell our crude resulted in a difficult situation for us, but we never assumed a pessimistic attitude.

The situation was such that for nearly a month we stopped the opening of any letter of credit for the import of foreign goods. In order to realize the importance of this step, one need only look at the goods we consume, the goods required by our factories, the extent of our dependence on foreign markets for our consumer and capital goods. In fact, during the shah's regime economic expansion was set to make our economy 100 percent dependent on foreign markets.

Everyone knows agriculture was destroyed in our country, that our villages have been deserted and so forth.

I will not go into detail into a subject about which our nation is fully aware. I will limit myself only to the problems which we are facing and the remedies we have sought. At that time, we realized a great danger was threatening our country. I would also say the superpowers, with the criminal United States topping the list, tried to destroy the revolution through the liberals on our country. This plot was defeated with the help of our great nation. The nation of the hezbollah [party of God] -- suppressed the plot. The world mass media were saying that those political activities would lead to the collapse of the Islamic Republic. They used to count the days to and even set the week and the day for the republic's collapse. When that plot failed to deliver the goods, criminal and armed moves by the hypocrites organization [Mojahedin-e Khalq] began. This, too, brought a ray of hope to the United States and other aggressive powers. They are keeping their fingers crossed for the annihiliation of the Islamic Republic. Their mass media is full of comments saying these explosions in Iran, these assassinations carried out by the hypocrites organization, will destroy the revolution. I remember that they used to say that many of the clergy had been assassinated and that should any more be assassinated, then the regime would ultimately collapse. They had calculated as far as this. The explosion at the office of the Islamic Republican Party during which 72 of the revolution's best sons were martyred brought a ray of hope to the hearts of the superpowers. Yet the great nation of ours foiled all those conspiracies. All those events made our nation much stronger, our revolution more powerful, our nation more united, and resulted in unity among all the country's organs.

Disappointed superpowers place all their hopes for the collapse of the revolution on the economic sanctions. Here again in their mass media we read that the Iranian reserves have fallen below the 1 million mark, that they have such and such a figure, that the country is on the verge of economic collapse. All their hopes are in that direction. Of course, all these assertions based on some economic factors ignore your revolutionary patience and resistance and depend on the superpowers' belief that the party of God and the revolution organs do not have to administer the revolution or the will to stand up to difficulties and problems. Such calculations are wrong in both cases. We are working on a plan to create a balance between our foreign exchange earnings and our expenditures and to put an end to that confused situation. Tens of thousands of items imported from abroad require foreign exchange. Creating a mechanism which would set out the priorities and spell out the role to be played by the various organs in the continuation of the revolution is a natural step that the government is taking.

Of course, the task is a complicated one, but it will be carried out. We will create a commission -- namely, the commission for allocating foreign exchange. Its work will involve the Petroleum Ministry on the one hand and the Central Bank on the other. This commission will constantly report to us on the level of our foreign exchange earnings and future forecasts. Among the commission's other tasks will be allocation of foreign exchange to the various sectors on the basis of the nation's priorities. With the creation of this commission, we will be able to stand on our feet even in a situation in which the level of our crude exports falls to 6 or 7 [as heard] barrels a day or even less. In order to understand the importance of the issue, you must realize that at one time our country was exporting 6 million barrels a day of crude. In 1357 [year beginning 21 March 1977] I hope I am not mistaken -- our income from crude exports was near $24 billion. Imagine, a country with that sort of income now wants to stand on its feet with a monthly income of $300 million.

This commission has carried out its duty very successfully and is one of the government's important tools. [tenses as heard] I have said all this to stress the fact that we are able to pursue the war in the worst circumstances. This in itself has given us great confidence.

At the moment our foreign exchange reserves are very healthy. The heavy pressure has gone. That is because of the active role in foreign policy carried out by the Petroleum Ministry, the Commerce Ministry and other ministries. At the same time, limiting ourselves to to spending in accordance with what we earn has resulted in certain pressures on certain sectors. The decision to import one item and ban another and the setting of priorities create a situation which has immediate felt on society.

When we have shortage of wheat, then naturally this is given utmost priority. If we want to increase our agricultural products and avoid destruction of our agriculture, then it is natural to accord priority to the import of agricultural machinery and fertilizers at the minimum possible level. When we need fertilizers, we cannot think of consumer goods. If we require drugs, then we should try to import them, although at the minimum level.

Such pressures will of course be reflected in society. There will be certain shortages as a result of pressure, economic sanctions and shortages of raw materials.

You may feel the domestic market lacks china and glass, that prices are increasing madly -- a drinking glass usually worth 5 tomans may cost 4-6 times as much. But I am sure you will understand when you are given the reasons for the situation. We are committed to the essential measures of creating a healthy economy, standing on our feet, pursuing our war, upholding our revolution messages as a reslut of our uncompromising policy in our international conduct. I am sure you will accept these shortcomings even if they apply pressures to you. At the same time, the adoption of these measures will result in efforts for more production of the same sort of consumer goods which we have been importing. I have heard that the people are beginning to buy ceramic cups which will lead to the establishment of many factories for their production.

In the second half of the 1360 [23 September 1981 to 20 March 1982] we managed to reduce the private sector's share of imports by 58 percent. This reduction was not a mere change; it was rather a jolt, a shock. This restriction applied mainly to the import of consumer goods. Of course, it would have been much better to apply this restriction gradually. But we had no other choice. At a time when we are dealing with issues such as the existence of the Islamic revolution, protection of the Islamic society's interests, we are sure people from all walks of life are prepared to make great sacrifices. Reducing the private sector's imports by 24 billion tomans will result in some pressures on some sectors. We do not understand this; we do feel the pain, but, as I said, the circumstances are such that we had no other choice.

Another topic I want to brief you on in relation to the state of the economy is the issue of economic planning, a topic on which the government has been working for the past 8 to 9 months. The government has firmly decided to draft an economic plan for our economy and to end the present confused system.

This aim, of course, was spelled out in the government's program when we were introduced to the Majlis. Of course, this was a difficult task, a task which was to be fulfilled for the first time in the Islamic revolution. The 5-year programs drawn up and carried out by the previous regime were based on quite different concepts, assessments and values. Those programs had special emphasis for the benefits of the United States or were linked to other foreign governments. The previous regime had at its disposal facts and figures and could count on resources which we could not. They were deeply dependent on the United States and other big powers in their planning, and were pursuing a policy of making the country dependent on these powers. All these remarks I am making are to show you that when we embarked upon economic planning, we had to start from scratch. But our progress has been considerable.

What we are trying to do is to promote the idea of decentralized planning. For the same reason, we have set up planning councils at provincial levels whose members include local Friday imams, the governor general and officials of various organs.

We are on the verge of finalizing the next 5-year plan and hope -- God willing -- to be in a position this year to present next year's budget within the framework and part of that long-term plan.

Now I would like to speak briefly on internal policy and security matters. All of you are fully aware that in the past year the most comprehensive world terrorist organization was suppressed by you and the revolution organs. During that period many conspiracies were foiled, including the strange plot involving Qotbzadeh whose trial is in progress.

During that period the country's Security Council held regular meetings. The council tried to coordinate security matters at the national level. The government's political rule has been strongly consolidated throughout the country; in fact in the course of last year we uprooted feudalism and chieftainism throughout the country, and the last achievement was in Fars Province of which you are all aware.

In general the country is heading toward stability. The hypocrites organization, as you are aware has been destroyed and has suffered deadly blows. From the political viewpoint, that organization has died. There was a time when that organization considered itself the alternative.

In practice, by creating a feeling of hate among the people, the hypocrites have destroyed any possible reconciliation with the nation and, as I said, from a political viewpoint, they have died completely, they do not exist. The only physical existence they have is translated into crimes such as killing this or that member of the party of God or a revolution guard, kidnapping someone, torturing and so forth. These remnants of the hypocrites will also be eliminated, although they may still be able to continue with their crimes. [sentence as heard]

Another topic I want to discuss with you is the relationship between the revolution foundations and the government. As we have said repeatedly, the government, in principle, very strongly supports the revolution foundations. In fact, some members of the government, the ministers have come from the same foundations and defend the noble and healthy line which exists in those revolution foundations. Three years after the success of the revolution, these foundations are becoming more disciplined and are thinking of drafting their constitutions. When drafted, these constitutions will help to demarcate their areas of responsibilities.

Another topic I would like to mention is the question of the Islamic associations in government departments. We consider them to be part of the foundations of the revolution and have always said these associations, especially those in the government departments, have rendered the revolution great service during periods of political tension, acting as the revolution's arms, eyes and ears. They have also acted as the revolution's messengers to the government department.

But at the same time the government, in line with the imam's remarks and the nation's interests, is of the opinion that these associations in the government departments must not interfere in management affairs. They should know that the director or supervisor of a government department, before anything else, is responsible to the government and the Majlis. The Islamic associations, of course, are free to observe and, God forbid, if they come to see anyone committing a treacherous act or deviation, they should follow the case through the legal channels. They should be sensitive to any event. But at the same time, in order to create a situation in which the Islamic revolution can continue with its natural course and development and in order to allow the regime to establish and develop itself, we stress that the Islamic associations must not interfere in management affairs.

The last topic I would like to address very briefly for the information of our great nation, the dedicated and faithful people of Iran, the people who are always present on the scene, is the relationship between the government and the Majlis.

We have said this repeatedly at the Cabinet: The government is committed to it; the ministers are committed to it. The Majlis stands at the top; supremacy belongs to the Majlis. We have a deep-rooted Majlis; we have duly-elected representatives of the nation. With such an active Majlis and the standing it enjoys in our Constitution, we must adhere to the policy that the final decision rests with the Majlis. The government should act as a subordinate to the Majlis and keep its eyes and ears open for the guidance received from it. At the same time, we are of the opinion that it would be dangerous to believe that our regime is a copy to Western democracy, where there is competition between the government and the parliament.

Such attitudes will harm our revolution and no doubt exist neither in the Majlis nor in the government. Yet a reminder of it, I think, is of benefit to everyone. Within our system of the Islamic Republic, we consider the Majlis as the nation's ears and eyes and as a trusted observer overseeing the events taking place in other branches of government; but within the framework in which divine values exist, we also look to the Majlis as our friend and helper.

Cooperation is what we would like, and we can move towards it. In fact, if the cooperation and coordination between the government and the Majlis that now exists can be maintained, we will be able to overcome our problems with greater ease.

What I can tell you is that such a relationship is currently in force between the government and the Majlis. The government considers itself a drop in the limitless ocean of the nation; it considers itself an obedient servant.

PROCEEDINGS OF LAST DAY OF QOTBZADEH TRIAL

LD?221712 Tehran IRNA in English 1030 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Text] Tehran, Aug 22 (IRNA) -- Sadeq Qotbzadeh's trial is based on his own confession. The court will not rely on the statements of others, including the parties charged with him, if they are not proved, announced the armed forces' court's Chief Judge Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammadi Reyshahri yesterday.

The judge was speaking in the third and last session of the trial and added that the court would acquit the accused if he was found innocent. The court, Reyshahri noted, was only concerned with implementing the rules of Allah and establishing justice. Following this, Qotbzadeh talked about the points in the indictment and said he accepted the first point, i.e. leading a group to overthrow the Islamic Republic as his main charge.

Reciting his charges, Qotbzadeh admitted to collaborating with some military personnel.

He noted that his alleged financial support for the group was in fact true.

Then Qotbzadeh spoke on the Amol incident last January, in which the counterrevolution in Amol, a Caspian Sea town, massacred tens of innocient people. Some 34 terrorists were also killed and local people subdued the insurgents. Qotbzadeh said he had only given some clothes to the counterrevolutionary group involved and other than that, he had no contact with the group. He denied any contact with the Qashqais nomad tribe in the south of Iran.

Explaining his sending representatives abroad to raise money and obtain information, Qotbzadeh said he had sent them only to receive information about other peoples' attitudes in regard to a coup in Iran.

On establishing contact with the Socialist International he said he had had contact with them for some 15 years. Qotbzadeh then confessed to having sent envoys to Shari'at Madari to get his support and cooperation. He denied seeking arms and ammunition abroad.

Qotbzadeh admitted to having agreed with taking over the IRGC [Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps] centers, committees, the IRIB (Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting), and with destroying the residence and person of Imam Khomeyni. He said he had changed his mind regarding the imam but admitted he could not prove this.

He also confessed to providing the group with a house nearby the resistance of Imam Khomeyni' for observation purposes and having undertaking measures for the release of a terrorist in the counterrevolutionary [words indistinct]. In this connection he offered a million rials in bribes.

He also admitted to having asked for the freedom of one of the PLO terrorists from prison and having helped a counterrevolutionary arsonist obtain a passport.

After hearing Qotbzadeh explain the points in his indictment, Reyshahri referring to Qotbzadeh's separating definitions for "system" and "the form of ruling", said the two terms were one and were closely interrelated and they could never be separted as Qotbzadeh separated them in the first session of the hearing. (Qotzbadeh had said he was against the status quo, not the system of the Islamic Republic.)

Reyshahri added that the Islamic Republic system was inseparatible from the institutions of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic.

Reyshahri then reminded Qotbzadeh of his remark on believing in the Constitution, and asked him how could he respect the Constitution and still try to depose people who were holding posts by virtue of that same constitution. He said Qotbzadeh's justifications were for a wrong deed and nobody could defend wrong.

Referring to Qotbzadeh's charges of alleged violations of the Constitution and what he termed repression in the country, Hojjat ol-Eslam Reyshahri said the Islamic Republic Constitution allowed all political parties and various associations to operate freely provided they did not conspire against the Islamic Republic. He added according to the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran, no one had the right to stop another from joining any party, or compelling him to join. He questioned Qotbzadeh on the points of the violations of the Constitution and on what were the specific points where repression was taking place in the country.

He then added that in a society where [words indistinct] and undertake military measures in the [words indistinct] of what he considered violations of the Constitution, [words indistinct].

He said that documents indicated that he said that Qotbzadeh was planning to take power in his own hands, rather than transferring it, as claimed by him in the hearing. Referring to Qotbzadeh's remarks on having had no contact with the [words indistinct] Reyshahri recited Qotbzadeh's own statements in which he admitted knowing that tribe from before and trying to get in touch with them.

In those statements, Qotbzadeh said that he asked one of his acquaintances who was in touch with [words indistinct].

Speaking on the attempt to destroy the residence of Imam Khomeyni, the judge of the armed forces tribunals said one of the people charged in the case had said that Qotbzadeh had volunteered himself for implementing the plan to destroy imam's residence and thereby martyr the imam.

Discussing the statements of other people involved in the plot, Reyshahri said everything attested to the fact that the first move in the conspiracy was martyring Imam Khomeyni. He then said the group planned to send a mission to Saudi Arabia to raise money for their purposes. This, continued Reyshahri, was carried out by [name indistinct] a fraudulent man who had posed as a religious clergyman. He quoted [name indistinct] and said the amount was some 80 million marks, but later it changed to 10 million marks. [figures as received]

Then Qotbzadeh answered Hojjat ol-Eslam Reyshahri's questions. He said he had been cooperating politically and economically with Hector Villalon, an Argentine businessman now residing in Paris, for he could give Qotbzadeh information. He added that he had sent Villalon a list of arms he needed, but received no reply.

Qotbzadeh then said he realised after that he had made a mistake in sending that list to Villalon.

Describing the Socialist International, Qotbzadeh said they were among the last active organisations in Europe and in the world and could provide him with a lot of information regarding various countries' policies. He said he wanted to know the Socialists' analyses on various world problems, such as the Middle East, the Iraqi imposed war on Iran, and that Villalon gave those reports to Qotbzadeh. He said those reports were obtained from the Socialists own sources in various countries' governments for they had branches everywhere.

The judge then said all those people who were involved with Qotbzadeh have quoted him as saying that he had contact with the U.S. and Saudi Arabia.

Qotbzadeh then said the coup plotters insisted that nothing could be achieved with foreign help, and that he had responded by saying that all should be left to him. Qotbzadeh then said without the support of Saudi Arabia, Iraq could not resist Iran for even 24 hours.

Qotbzadeh then attributed Mahdavi's trip to Saudi Arabia to raise money for the coup, to a Mr. Sheibani and said he had sponsored it.

Qotbzadeh then confessed to having commited a sin by not objecting to the coup plotter's plan to destroy the residence of Imam Khomeyni and said he had given the coup plotters a vague plan in that regard and said he had introduced two people, [words indistinct].

In this connection Qotbzadeh said he had sent three people to meet with Shari'atmadari to inform him of their plan, and Shari'atmadari assured them of his full approval.

Qotbzadeh then said he had said previously that the defunct shah's son and other counter-revolutionaries could return to Iran, provided they returned all the wealth they plundered from Iran, to the country and lived like any ordinary person. He admitted to having given some 3 million tomans to people involved in the coup.

Answering Reyshahri's question whether he was still of the opinion that the only solution for Iran's problems was a military coup, Qotbzadeh answered in the nagative and said he had come to doubt his previous assumptions. He said he was infinitely sorry and ashamed for having chosen the attempted coup solution and that he regarded his earlier thoughts "undoubtedly wrong".

He said he hoped Allah would forgive him, and now believed that the nation's problems should [words indistinct] by discussions, writings, and similar methods. In conclusion, Qotbzadeh stated that he considered himself absolutely guilty.

PRESIDENT WARNS OF ENEMY PLANS FOR W. AZARBAYJAN

LD222008 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Excerpts] According to the Central News Unit, Mr Ghaffari, the Majlis deputy from Salmas, accompanied by a group of officials from that city, met with President Seyyed 'Ali Khamane'i at noon today.

During this meeting, Mr Ghaffari submitted a report on the sociopolitical situation in Salmas. Then, referring to the ploys of the masters of the previous regime and their attempts to create divisions among the various tribes during and after the Islamic revolution, the president said: By raising the banner of hezbollah [party of God] and following the imam of the community, and despite all the disruptions and subversions in that relatively remote place, the people of West Azarbayjan foiled all those who had illegal plans for Azarbayjan.

Referring to the clashes in Kordestan, he said: Our foreign enemy has not set his eyes on a particular people, and he will use anybody. He added: Those who confronted our dear guards on the Kordestan and West Azarbayjan fronts and who lost their lives were generally neither Turks nor Kurds. They were counterrevolutionaries who had gathered in those parts from various parts of the country to hit at the revolution. The cruel and dastardly regime of Iraq also gave them arms and assistance from across the border so they could fight the Islamic Republic.

Stressing on the unity among the various groups of the nation, he said: The enemy has plans for West Azarbayjan and intends to create divisions. You should foil him. Fortunately, one can see signs of the enemy's defeat in the region.

Referring to the victories of the combatants of Islam on the war fronts and against the counterrevolutionaries, he said: When the enemy saw that our people were able to deal with counterrevolution on the fronts of military confrontation, he resorted to political subversion.

The president said: Anyone who sings about rift and dissention among the Islamic community and the Muslim people of Iran is a traitor to the revolution, a traitor to the people and to the Islamic Republic.

MUSAVI ON ALLEGED ISRAELI ARMS SALES TO IRAN

LD221354 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Text] According to the Central News Unit, Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi spoke with correspondents after today's session of the Cabinet regarding the departure of the Palestinian combatants from Beirut and rumors about Israel's sale to Iran of weapons captured from the Palestinian combatants. He said:

In our fight against America, we have always relied on the raised fists of our nation. Our confrontation with Zionism and America is so deeply rooted that these rumors can never shake the will of our nation to continue fighting against Zionism and imperialism. Therefore, the media better shut up and understand that they will not be able to erode the will of our nation in its confrontation with the world-devourers.

Regarding the sending of the Palestinians to Jordan and Iraq, the prime minister said: The Lebanon problem and the suppression of the Palestinian movement are the results of an international conspiracy. How can the Palestinian forces go to such a country as Jordan? How can Jordan, in which we have seen the black September and have witnessed the massacre of Palestinian combatants, be prepared to accomodate and house the Palestinians? Is it not because Iraq and Jordan are in tune with America's policies? The political activities of such countries as Jordan, Tunisia and Iraq reveal a global conspiracy to destroy the Palestinian Resistance.

MAJLIS SPEAKER ON WITHDRAWAL OF PALESTINIANS

GF221038 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Text] During today's open Majlis session, Majlis Speaker Seyyed Hashemi-Rafsanjani expressed regret at the temporary success of the U.S.-Zionist plot which was executed with the cooperation of the reactionary leaders of the area leaders -- a plot designed to disperse the Palestinian Muslim combatants. On the other hand, the Majlis speaker expressed hope that the Islamic Republic of Iran and all those who defend the oppressed in the world will (?cancel) this apparent and temporary victory and prevent the United States and its surrogates from celebrating.

Seyyed Hashemi-Rafsanjani noted that Iraq's and Jordan's acceptance of the Palestinian combatants is the best proof that this is a U.S. plot and shows that the Iraqi and Jordanian regimes approve the U.S. action. He added that the agreement by Iraq and Jordan to receive the Palestinian combatants certainly proves Iraq's participation and its leading role in this plot which is aimed against the Palestinians.

VELAYATI DEPARTS FOR ISLAMIC MINISTERS MEETING

LD222010 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Foreign Affairs Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati left for Niger this morning, heading a delegation, to attend the Islamic countries' foreign ministers conference.

Proposed Agenda Items

LD212312 Tehran IRNA in English 1959 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] Tehran, Aug 21, IRNA -- The Iranian delegation to the preliminary session of the 13th conference of the Islamic countries' foreign ministers proposed the addition of following items to its draft agenda:

1 -- Imposition of severe punishment to the United States for siding with the Zionist regime.

2 -- Revision of political relations of the member countries of the conference with the United States.

3 -- Investigation of the political and economic activities of the usurper regime of Al-Qods in Africa and the means to prevent them.

4 -- Investigation of the role of religious missionaries in Africa and the ways and means for curbing their activities.

5 -- Review of the danger of the colonialistic infiltration of the superpowers and of establishing overt and concealed bases in the Islamic lands and announcement of the conference stand in this regard.

6 -- Renewed emphasis on the conference resolutions about sanctions against the Egyptian regime.

The Iranian delegation which is led by the managing director of the Afro-Asian Affairs Department of the Foreign Ministry also presented notes on each of the said items.

COMMUNIQUES, REPORTS ON FIGHTING WITH IRAQ

Joint Staff Communique 1,022

LD201818 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Communique No 1,022 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Our dear compatriots are hereby informed of the sacrifices made by the selfless combatants of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran as well as of situation on the warfronts.

The battle continued yesterday on the country's western fronts in the form of exchanges of artillery and heavy weapons fire between the resisting combatants of Islam and the Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries. The artillery of Islam shelled enemy positions and installations, inflicting considerable losses and casualties on the infidel Ba'thists. Part of the Banmil oil installations was set on fire and Saddamist positions and fortifications at (Zayn al-Kush) were levelled during these operations. Other losses and casualties inflicted on the aggressive Iraqi mercenaries were as follows:

Several foxholes, bunkers and observation posts and a truck were destroyed. Unspecified numbers of infidel Saddamist forces were killed or injured. Eight of the enemy were killed on one of those fronts. Damage was inflicted on enemy supply routes, obstructing enemy logistics operations. A large number of mines planted by the Iraqis was found and destroyed.

The valiants of Islam mounted retaliatory fire on the enemy positions in Marivan and Baneh and silenced their fire.

On the southern fronts, the victorious valiants of Islam in the past 24 hours defended and consolidated their positions and answered the fire of the criminal mercenary Saddamists. They also kept the enemy's infantry, tank and artillery units under fire, inflicting damage on the Saddamist positions and fortifications and killing or injuring a number of enemy soldiers.

Intensive fire mounted by the army artillery on the Al-Faw installations and Al-Faw-Basra supply route denied mobility to the Ba'thist mercenaries as well as damaged the Al-Faw installations.

In the course of exchanges of fire on the Abadan and Khorramshahr fronts, the valiants of the navy and combatants of the gendarmerie pounded enemy units and positions across the Arvand Rud [Shatt al-'Arab] and silenced their fire. Losses and casualties inflicted on the enemy during these operations included the destruction of 10 bunkers and 2 observation posts and the death of an unspecified number of enemy soldiers. These operations also kept the enemy forces pinned down.

The city of Abadan continued to suffer from the criminal Saddamists' long-range shelling. Four houses were destroyed.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

Khark Island Situation

NC201856 Paris AFP in English 1839 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] London, Aug 20 (AFP) -- The Norwegian-owned tanker Hadrian left Khark Island under escort by Iranian naval vessels after loading at Iran's oil terminal and witnessing "shootings and bombings" today, the ship's master reported.

Recksten, the vessel's owners, said the master had radioed to report that, once clear of the Khark Island complex, at the head of the Gulf, the 219,000-ton supertanker was "fully loaded," with crew and ship safe and sound.

"During the stay, he witnessed shootings and bombings, with aircraft trying to avoid hitting the ships," a Recksten spokesman said, quoting the master as saying that he "doesn't want to go back" to Khark.

The master told his company that he did not recommend sending a second vessel to the Iranian terminal in view of Iraq's threats that it would attack any vessel approaching Khark.

Another Recksten vessel, a 280,000-tonner, was riding anchor at the entrance to the Gulf awaiting orders, the spokesman said, adding that the vessel would now probably not be sent on to Khark.

Another Norwegian flag vessel, the Wind Escort, is also reported to have loaded and left the oil terminal, while a London-controlled VLCC (very large crude carrier) was being loaded.

The Hadrian's master said that there were no incidents concerning any vessels. "Nothing was hit," the Recksten spokesman said.

On the tanker market today, shipowners were asking double the normal rates to send their ships to Khark Island. Very few owners were now willing to commit their tonnage to the area and rates were expected to go even higher.

War-risk insurance rates for a week's trading were estimated to be between 400,000 and 600,000 dollars for a vessel of similar size to the Handrian -- eight times the normal rates.

Warning Flares Over Basra

LD211202 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] At exactly 2030 last night, the combatants of Islam fired over Basra. By doing so the combatants of Islam once again warned the people of the world that despite the power and capability of the artillery of the Islamic Republic of Iran's Armed Forces to shell Basra and despite the barbaric attack of the Iraqi Ba'thist-Zionist regime on residential areas of our Islamic homeland, the forces of Islam never intend to hurt the Muslim and oppressed people of Basra or other Iraqi cities. According to this report, last night, simultaneous with the firing of the flares over Basra, a message from the combatants of Islam to the heroic people of Basra was broadcast from the Arabic [programs] of the [radio] centers of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Ahvaz, Abadan, Dezful and Tehran -- which can be received in Basra. At the same time, the Iraqi state television, which was terribly scared, broadcast only the anthem of the quivering Iraqi Armed Forces.

The text of the message issued by the combatants of Islam is as follows: In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. In the name of God, the crusher of the oppressors, the annihilator of the tyrants and the destroyer of harebin [those people who wage war against God] -- O you Muslim and committed people of Basra, the flares you can see over your city right now are from the forces of Islam. They show you your brothers are able to shell even the heart of Basra with artillery and missile launchers. But, as you are aware, and as you have witnessed during 2 years of struggle in defense of the sanctity of Islam and the Muslims, the powerful and divine forces of Islam have not harmed the suffering and oppressed people of Iraq and they are not going to do so. Because we believe you are our religious and Islamic brothers and sisters, with the aid of God, we intend to liberate you from the yoke of oppression and (?tyranny) of the 'Aflaqite Saddam who is a servant of America and Israel.

O you steadfast and heroic people of Basra, unite at once and rise up crying "God is great, there is no God but Allah", topple the sinister and rotten regime of the Zionist Saddam and put an end to tyranny and oppression in the Islamic territory of Iraq and the holy shires of the innocent imans, may peace be upon them, and establish a divine and Islamic regime in Iraq.

Joint Staff Communique 1,023

LD211902 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Communique No 1,023 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. While commemorating the everlasting memories of the blood-stained martyrs who fell on the fronts of the struggle of good against evil, giving their sacred and pure lives for the sake of dear Islam's glories and the dear homeland in repulsing the insurgents and aggression against the sacred Islamic territories, thereby achieving the lofty rank of martyrdom, the dear compatriots are hereby informed of the situation on the fronts of the imposed war and the outcome of the sacrifices by the valiant combatants of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the past 24 hours.

In the course of exchanges of fire on the country's western fronts, the able combatants of Islam, defending their defensive positions, brought the enemy positions, fortifications and installations under heavy artillery fire, as a result of which part of the Iraqi Banmil oil installations was set on fire, the mercenary Ba'thist forces were prevented from moving or carrying out any activity, three vehicles were damaged, three vehicles were destroyed and a number of Ba'thist bunkers were levelled. On one of Ilam's fronts, the gendarmerie valiants killed a number of criminal Saddamists and set on fire and destroyed one of their vehicles.

On the Marivan front, too, the selfless combatants of the army mounted artillery fire on the Iraqi positions in the (Hargineh) and (Beyareh) regions, inflicting considerable losses and casualties on the enemy forces and silenced their artillery fire.

Sporadic exchanges of fire continued yesterday on the Abadan and Khorramshahr fronts and the gendarmerie valiants mounted retaliatory fire on the enemy units and positions and destroyed several Iraqi mercenary forces' heavy arms bunkers, two field guns and one mortar together with their crews.

Parts of Abadan's civilian sectors were under the criminal Saddamist forces' long-range artillery in the past 24 hours, as a result of which a number of houses were destroyed and fires flared up in several places.

The air defense units of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran repulsed Iraqi aircraft which violated the air space of a number of frontier cities in the south and west of the country.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

Joint Staff Communique 1,024

LD221752 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Communique No 1,024 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. With the help of God and the unreserved support of the Muslim and combative people of the Islamic homeland, the powerful combatants of the Islamic Republic of Iran Armed Forces and popular forces, enjoying combat superiority and high morale, continue to crush Islam's enemies in line with their divine objectives and bravely deliver effective and crushing blows to Saddamist forces.

Yesterday in the operational sector in the western part of the country our artillery and mortar shelling of enemy positions and installations destroyed two vehicles carrying Iraqi personnel and damaged Iraqi positions and fortifications. Our forces' fire in the Haftavan and Panjwin areas silenced the Saddamist artillery fire and killed a number of the them. On one of the country's western fronts aggressive forces intended to reinforce the area, but they faced timely action by the forces of Islam and their activity was smashed under artillery fire. As a result, 5 vehicles transporting enemy personnel were destroyed inside Iraqi territory and about 50 of the forces of Saddam were killed.

In the operational sector in the southern part of the country our forces, continuing to defend their positions, silenced enemy fire. In addition, fire directed at enemy encampments and concentrations on the other side of Arvand Rud [Shatt al-'Arab] and on the Al-Faw-Basra highway disrupted enemy traffic and halted Iraqi redeployment.

Yesterday, the enemy brought Abadan under fire from heavy and long-range weapons, as a result of which four houses were destroyed and four of our compatriots were injured.

Enemy air violations over the past 24 hours were neutralized by the tactical measures of the fighter aircraft of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran and antiaircraft fire by the air defense units.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

NABAVI VIEWS DPRK VISIT 'VERY POSITIVELY'

GF221150 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Text] The economic-industrial delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran headed by Mr Behzad Nabavi, the minister of heavy industries, returned to Tehran last night from a visit to the DPRK. Mr Nabavi upon his arrival discussed the results of this trip with an IRNA correspondent.

He said the diplomatic goals of Iranian commercial and foreign affairs are to sever relations with the superpowers and capitalist powers because maintaining relations with them results in dependence. The other goal is to increase economic relations with Third World countries.

We believe in the same diplomacy for political and educational aspects, Mr Nabavi said, adding that for about 2 years a planned effort has been underway to establish relations with these countries. Increasing relations with the DPRK, a freedom-seeking Third World country, very much self-sufficient industrially and also a country that has a "neither East nor West" foreign policy started 2 years ago. The trip by Majlis Speaker Hashemi-Rafsanjani and Agricultural Minister Salamati and their meetings with DPRK officials gave a new look to the relations between the two countries. The trip by the DPRK premier to Iran last spring resulted in the signing of a mutual understanding agreement between the prime ministers of the two countries.

Mr Nabavi continued: The job of our delegation was to gain more information about the technical, industrial and commercial aspects of the DPRK, to sign contracts on expanding profitable relations between the two nations, secure the many needs of the Islamic Republic of Iran for basic goods and to create balance in foreign commerce.

The minister of heavy industries further said: I view the results of this trip very positively. The delegation successfully met with more than 70 commercial, technical and industrial delegations in the DPRK. Extensive discussions among nine working groups took place and a general note was signed by the economic assistant of the DPRK premier and myself on industrial, civic, agricultural, power, commercial, transportation and fishery relations. Mr Nabavi said this trip succeeded in increasing the amount of annual exchanges between the two countries from $14 million in 1980 and $7 million in 1981 to $140 million in 1982 and $500 million for 1983. Mr Nabavi continued: The impression that I got from this trip is that we must try to forget the problem of selling oil in exchange for everything as well as trying to get the maximum profits. Instead, we must think how we can stand on our own feet in order to make progress in industry and commerce.

At the end of this interview, he asked the professionals and experienced people of our country to try very hard to walk in a way so that, with the help of God, they can make Iran a completely self-sufficient country in the future and make it, at least partially self-sufficient in the near future.